



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

development more advanced than that of man, indicating in the case of the proto-human species an arrest in that line of development explained by the subordination of individual life to the life of the community. There is widely distributed evidence of a feeble sense of individuality among primitive men and of the complete ascendancy of collectivism. The cumulative weight of this evidence is so great that Stuckenberg in his *Sociology*¹ is moved to say that man was "socialized before he was individualized." Ancient law knows next to nothing of individuals; it is concerned with groups. Words defining individual rights and relations are among the latest refinements of speech, and in many languages are still rudimentary or quite undeveloped.

It is almost obvious that the sociological bearings of this theory are profoundly important. A few corollaries may be noted. The theory indicates, as the fundamental proposition of sociology: human intelligence did not produce society; society produced human intelligence. As the fundamental proposition of political science, man did not create the state; the state created man. Aristotle's dictum that man is born a citizen thus appears to be the absolute truth of the case.

HENRY JONES FORD.

PITTSBURG, PA.

American Municipal Progress: Chapters in Municipal Sociology. By PROFESSOR CHARLES ZUEBLIN. New York: The Macmillan Co., 1902. Pp. 380. 12mo. Cloth, \$1.25.

AMERICAN municipal progress! With our periodicals and daily prints teeming with accounts of corruption in so many American cities, it has probably not occurred to many that American municipal government has been progressing. It is exceedingly fortunate, therefore, that Professor Zueblin calls attention to this fact and points out the directions in which advance has been made; for, no matter how far our cities are from ideal conditions, the important fact to be kept in mind, especially by those pessimistically inclined, is that conditions are far better than they were a generation ago, and that we are going forward, and not backward, at a steady pace.

Professor Zueblin has not attempted to deal with the whole range of city affairs, but has confined himself to municipal functions—what cities are doing—leaving others to deal with such problems as the relation of city and state, and municipal organization. The field thus selected for investigation is probably the one most interesting to the

¹ Vol. II, p. 45.

general public, which is concerned more with what is being done than with the machinery by which it is accomplished.

The scope of the book is indicated by the following chapter headings: "Introduction—Municipal Sociology;" "Transportation;" "Public Works;" "Sanitation;" "Public Schools;" "Public Libraries;" "Public Buildings;" "Parks and Boulevards;" "Public Recreation;" "Public Control, Ownership, and Operation."

The method of treating each subject may be illustrated by selecting the important headings in the chapter upon "Public Schools," which are: the ideal school; financial difficulties; expansion of the curriculum; modern methods of instruction; physical culture and hygienic instruction; school baths and restaurants; school cities; training of teachers; manual training; vacation schools; schoolroom decoration; commercial education; free lectures for the people; school buildings as civic centers; school gardens.

Under each subject Professor Zueblin cites those instances where the best results have been secured, and explains fully those points worthy of imitation by other cities. His wide acquaintance has enabled him to select, usually with good judgment, the instances most worthy of imitation. In such a work, with such a broad reference to municipal activities, north, east, south, and west, it was inevitable that a few errors of statement and misjudgment of relative importance should creep in. Anyone may recommend Professor Zueblin's book without hesitation and municipal reform would receive marked impetus if everyone, and particularly the pessimists, should read and ponder this stimulating account of municipal betterment.

MILO R. MALTBYE.

NEW YORK CITY.

Anthracite Coal Communities. By PETER ROBERTS. New York: The Macmillan Co., 1904. Pp. 387.

THE author of this volume has already presented the economic facts in his *Anthracite Coal Industry*, and in this treatise he studies the people. All the human interests are considered—physical conditions, home life, marriage, amusements, treatment of children, educational attainments and facilities, the church and religion, saloons, savings, crime, charity, politics. In the concluding chapter is a careful yet earnest discussion of the most available resources for improvement. It would be difficult to think of a source of information which has not been drawn upon, and the facts are presented in relation to a standard